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American Flees Accolade

**Spassky Resigns,
Fischer Is Titlist**

By Harold C. Schoenber

REYKJAVIK, Sept. 1 (NYT)—Bobby Fischer, who for years has been saying he is the greatest, proved it today by becoming the chess champion of the world. The first American ever to hold the title, he won it when Boris Spassky of the Soviet Union did not show up for the resumption, at 2:30 p.m., of the game adjourned last night. Instead, Spassky telephoned his resignation to the referee, Lothar Schmid, at 12:50 p.m.

Fischer, who at first refused to come to Exhibition Hall until he had obtained a written statement of resignation from Spassky, was prevailed upon to make an appearance. He came on stage at 2:47, at which point Schmid told the audience of about 2,500:

"Ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Spassky has resigned by telephone at 12:50."

At this point the audience broke into applause. Fischer, busy signing his score sheet, nodded his appreciation. "This is a traditional and legal way of resignation," Schmid continued. "Mr. Fischer has won this game No. 21, and he is the winner of the match." The final score was 12 1/2 to 8 1/2.

The audience burst into rhythmic applause and rose. Fischer, still busying himself at the chessboard, again nodded, looked uncomfortable, glanced at the audience from the corner of his eyes and rushed off. The audience slowly dispersed.

'What a Way for It To End'

"What a way for it to end," said a visiting American chess player with a pained look. He and his friends had come to the hall three hours early to stand in line and get a good seat.

Shortly after Spassky made up his mind to resign in a lost position, Harry Benson, a photographer for Time-Life, had run into Spassky at the Hotel Saga. Spassky was with his friends and psychologist Nikolai Kroesius.

"There's a new champion," Spassky said to Benson. "I'm not sad. It's a sporting event and I lost. Bobby's the new champion. Now I must take a walk and get some fresh air."

Benson phoned Fischer and told him the news.

"You're sure it's official?" Fischer wanted to know. "Well, thanks."

Spassky's sealed move would have been bishop to queen 7.

Last night experts had guessed that move, and had worked intensively on it. The move lost in all variations, but any other move would have been just as bad. Spassky was in a mating net in one system of play, and in the other system Fischer's king rook pawn would have had a clear entry to the queening square.

Thus ended a battle for chess supremacy that had its moments of glory and its moments of slapstick comedy. Almost forgotten today were the hectic, even delirious, days before the first game when Fischer did not arrive and little hope was given for the match. Almost forgotten are the charges and countercharges, the last-minute negotiations, the wheeling and dealing.

Almost forgotten also by now were Fischer's 14 demands



THE NEW CHAMP—Bobby Fischer leaving Exhibition Hall in Reykjavik after dethroning Boris Spassky.

and the Soviet charges of American electronic and chemical cheating. Almost forgotten were the antics of some of Fischer's representatives and of Bobby Fischer himself. Almost forgotten, except by the participants involved, was the great fight over whether the match could be filmed.

But never to be forgotten by anybody who loves chess was the confrontation over the board between Boris Spassky and Bobby Fischer. Boris Spassky: 5 feet 10, handsome, urbane, courteous, quiet, admired by all. Bobby Fischer: 6 feet 3, nervous, arrogant, inconsiderate, petulant, demanding. It was a meeting of temperamental opposites: two entirely dissimilar minds and ways of life that touched only at one point: mastery of the 32 pieces and the 64 squares. Both had shown that they were supreme, with an order of imagination and creativity possessed by few other players of the century.

It was billed as the "Match of the Century," and in many ways it was that. The Soviet Union had dominated international chess for a generation, having held the championship since 1948. There was something symbolic in this figure of an eccentric, free-wheeling, tempestuous Bobby Fischer coming up to challenge the Russian establishment just as he had challenged the American establishment. And

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Amin Rebuffs British Plea

**Heath Sets Emergency Talks
On Uganda Asian Expulsion**

LONDON, Sept. 1 (UPI)—Prime Minister Edward Heath today summoned his two top ministers to emergency talks on the threatened "invasion" of tens of thousands of Asians expelled from Uganda.

He ordered Home Secretary Robert Carr back from vacation on the Greek island of Corfu and scheduled for tomorrow a meeting with him and Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home at Chequers, his official country residence.

Government sources said they will concentrate on the growing problems of finding homes, schools and jobs for up to 50,000 Asians in this densely populated island where unemployment and housing shortages already are acute.

The main influx of Asians was expected to start around the middle or end of this month. Ugandan President Idi Amin has ordered all Asian holders of British and other foreign passes out of the East African country by Nov. 7.

A copyrighted Louis Harris poll of public opinion, published in the Daily Express, said only six in every 100 Britons want the Asians to be allowed immediate entry into this country. It said 71 percent of those questioned believe Britain will not benefit by becoming a more multi-racial society.

The poll also showed that 39 percent of those questioned would be willing for Britain to pay for the Asians to be resettled in their ethnic homelands of India and Pakistan.

Twenty percent said Britain should accept the Ugandans over a five-year period, and 36 percent said they did not know what Britain should do, or thought none of the cited solutions was taken by Monday.

After two election defeats, however, Sendic left the party and went into the countryside to organize impoverished sugar workers, leading them in strikes and other uprisings in 1960 and 1961.

He became a hero among peasants during this period and his photograph, usually from a police "wanted" poster, can still be found hanging on the walls of some peasant huts.

Sendic led the first Tupamaro raid in July 1963, with six companions, he seized rifles from a gun club in a rural town 80 miles from Montevideo.

At the time, the police thought common thieves had seized the cache and gave the raid little thought.

Only years later did the Tupamaros themselves reveal that the



(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Sendic's capture comes at a moment when the Tupamaros appear to be losing their battle with the authorities. Since mid-April, when the Uruguayan Army joined the police to fight the guerrillas, more than 1,000 Tupamaros have been captured. Hundreds of arms plus sup-

piles and hideouts have been discovered.

Forty-three people have been killed in the fighting since April. Of the 43 killed, 20 were Tupamaros and the rest were soldiers, policemen and civilians caught in the gunfire.

An official announcement said a combined police-army force found Sendic, 47, and two other guerrillas in an old house in Montevideo's port area.

The two others, a man and a woman, surrendered, the police said, but Sendic shouted: "I'm Rufio, I'm Rufio and I won't surrender alive!" Rufio is the code name in the Marxist-oriented guerrilla movement.

A gunfight followed and Sendic was shot in the head. He was rushed to a hospital for emergency surgery. His condition was described as critical. Authorities did not say how they had found Sendic's hideout.

The two other guerrillas with Sendic were Miss Xenua Ita Gonzalez, 30, and Jorge Bernardo Rumada Plendibeni, about 30.

Sendic's wife and their three children are living in exile in Chile.

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MONTEVIDEO

'What Can You Do?'

Russians Sad, But Stoic at Defeat

By Stephens Broening
MOSCOW, Sept. 1 (AP).—The bad news rippled across the worn oak floors of the Moscow Chess Club tonight.

An American reporter told the club caretaker first. The caretaker stepped softly over to a member and whispered it to him. They both tiptoed down the dusty hall to an office where a secretary was typing a letter for a club official.

The official made a phone call. A few minutes later, recovering

from the shock that for the first time in 35 years someone other than a Russian was the world chess champion, the official reverted to form, saying:

"Unfortunately, I am not authorized to make any commentary about Spassky's decision."

The Soviet Chess Federation, however, was more outspoken, accepting with resignation the end of the Soviet Union's 24-year-old grasp on the title (it had been held for 11 years before that by a Russian emigre). Federation secretary Yevgeni Yefimov said:

20th-Century Chess Champions: 35 Years of Russian Mastery Ends

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP).—The victory of American Bobby Fischer in the world championship tournament ended 35 years of Russian chess supremacy.

The world titleholders in the 20th century:

1892-1922 Emanuel Lasker, Germany.
1922-1927 Jose Raul Capablanca, Cuba.
1927-1935 Alexander Alekhine, Russian émigré living in France.
1935-1937 Max Euwe, the Netherlands.
1937-1946 Alekhine, who died in 1946.
1948-1967 Mikhail Botvinnik, Soviet Union, who won the tournament for the vacant title.
1957-1958 Vasily Smyslov, Soviet Union.
1958-1961 Botvinnik.
1963-1969 Tigran Petrosian, Soviet Union.
1969-1972 Boris Spassky, Soviet Union.
1972 Bobby Fischer, United States.

With the exception of 1948, all won the title by defeating their predecessors.

Via Lanvin.
The new perfume: Lanvin

Long Reign Expected
REYKJAVIK, Sept. 1 (AP).—Bobby Fischer's chief chess adviser during the title match with Boris Spassky says Fischer won't reach the peak of his powers for several years.

The Rev. William Lombardy of New York is a Roman Catholic priest who is an international grand master of chess, suggested in an interview that Fischer might remain world champion for a long time.

"Fischer is three or four years from his peak," Lombardy said. "He knows it and he is always trying to improve."

"He's already the best player in the world now. In three or four years he'll definitely be the most dangerous player of all time."

Fischer is 29. World-class tournament chess players usually attain the top of their abilities—a blend of youthful vigor and mature judgment—in their 30s. After that, the stamina required for grueling playing sessions slowly slips away.

Fischer has turned chess into show business. Advisers say he has the pick of offers for tournaments, endorsements and personal appearances during the next 10 months—with his potential income therefrom totaling well over \$1 million.

That kind of money for Fischer could mean more money down the line in tournament prizes and fees for grand masters writing books on chess, and an increase in the handful of Western players able to make a living as chess professionals.

Night Light

At the end of the day, you'll want to unwind with something light and easy.

May we suggest William Lawson's Light Scotch Whisky?

A pure blend of selected light Scotches. The way we've made it for over 120 years.

So catch up with William Lawson's. Tonight.



Moves in the Final Game

REYKJAVIK, Sept. 1 (AP).—*Moves in the 21st and final game of the Boris Spassky-Bobby Fischer world chess championship:*

SPASSKY	FISCHER	Time: Spassky 69 minutes, Fischer 75 minutes.	
1. P-K4	P-QB4	20. ... ExP (Ch)	
2. Kt-KB3	K-P	21. Kt-B	
3. P-Q4	PxP	22. ExP E-Q7	
4. Kt-Q3	P-QR3	23. ExP RxQRP	
5. Kt-QB3	Kt-B3	24. R-K1 RxE	
6. B-K3	P-Q4	25. B-E7 R-Q1	
7. B-Q3	P-K4	26. P-Q4 E-Q7	
Time: Spassky 13 minutes, Fischer 11 minutes.		27. B-E7 R-E7	
8. P-Q4	PxP	28. ...	
9. O-O	B-Q3	29. Kt-K3 K-K1	
Time: Spassky 35 minutes, Fischer 17 minutes.		30. P-KN4 P-B4	
10. Kt-K3	PxKt	31. PxP P-B3	
11. B-Q4	O-O	32. B-K3 P-R3	
12. Q-B3	P-Q3	33. K-K3 K-Q2	
Time: Spassky 57 minutes, Fischer 45 minutes.		34. K-K3 E-QR3	
13. ...	E-K3	35. K-K3 K-K1	
13. Kt-K1	P-B4	36. B-K3 K-B5	
14. BxKt	QxB	37. B-Q7 R-QK18	
15. QxQ	PxQ	38. B-K3 E-K17	
16. QR-Q1	PxKt	39. B-E4 E-E7	
Time: Spassky 77 minutes, Fischer 45 minutes.		40. B-K3 P-B4	
17. ...	(E1)-Q1	41. B-Q7	
17. E-K2	(E1)-K1	(Move sealed at adjournment Thursday night.)	
18. P-QK3	P-B5	SPASSKY DESIGNS	
19. Kt-F3	BxKt		
20. R-E8			

Spassky's Resignation Gives World Chess Title to Fischer

(Continued from Page 1)

now the two best players in the world, one a Russian and the other an American, were meeting face-to-face. Neither was especially political-minded. Spassky was not a member of the Communist party, and Fischer may well be the least political figure who ever lived.

"I am a chess player and not a politician," said Spassky.

"I believe only in the best moves," said Fischer.

Nevertheless they symbolize their countries and the world holding what it is, the chess match of the century also was taken as the symbol of an East-West confrontation, all the more in that the Soviet Union had long presented its supremacy in chess as a result of Marxist-Leninist ideology.

Fischer proved to be the better player. The gentlemanly Spassky was the nice guy who finished last. It is true that Spassky, the man of iron, the man supposedly without nerves, made mistakes and positional misjudgments not normally associated with him. It was said that the hurly-burly that accompanied the match threw him psychologically off balance.

It was also said that he was off his form. But Fischer's opponents always seem to be off form when they meet him. There is something in him that seems to force his opponents into mistakes. Perhaps it is his aura of a killer, of a merciless sadist, that an unsettling his opponents. Whatever it is, Spassky came under its dread spell. Fischer made his share of mistakes too, mistakes that cost him two games. But Spassky's were more numerous and they converted wins into draws, draws into losses.

Toward the end of the match the Russian found his second wind, and began to play more strongly. But his best was not good enough. He needed wins, not draws, and all he could do was hold the challenger to seven successive draws. Each draw pushed Fischer, with his three-point advantage, that much closer to the title. It was a weary, disheartened Spassky who found that he could not defeat Fischer and who could see his title slipping away game by game.

But he went down with dignity, like the great sportsmen he is. He never complained, never made excuses, never made demands. Already there is talk of a rematch. Fischer has said that he plans to play matches at least once a year if the price is right. Whether or not Spassky would be released for such a match is open to doubt; be is not a free agent. But he still is probably the only player around who could give Fischer some serious competition if the match could be held without the infuriating distractions of this one.

On Sunday Fischer will be formally crowned as the new champion at a reception banquet in Exhibition Hall. At that time there will be feasting and dancing, speeches and ceremony.

Fischer will receive a check for \$74,25, the winner's share of the \$125,000 purse raised by the Icelandic Chess Federation. Spassky will receive \$46,875.

In London, another \$125,000 in prize money awaits the winner and loser, who will divide that total as they are dividing the money here. British industrialist-financier Jim Slater, a chess enthusiast, put up the prize money in London to induce Fischer to play for the championship, but never came here to see a game.

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In London, another \$125,000 in prize money awaits the winner and loser, who will divide that total as they are dividing the money here. British industrialist-financier Jim Slater, a chess enthusiast, put up the prize money in London to induce Fischer to play for the championship, but never came here to see a game.

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Sept From Senate

et Files Say Army Bugged ate Radio Transmissions

By Seymour C. Hersh

INGTON, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Scores that military eavesdropping on civilian monitoring administration previously disclosed and indeed the illegal monitoring private radio transmission the 1968 Republican Convention and during that year of Black Panther Huey Newton.

Information about the Army spying on civilian groups has been made available in a Senate report published a week ago yesterday only one electronic surveillance cited involving the private radio transmitters from the security Agency during the National Convention.

The memo, written specifically for future testimony at the Senate hearings, described all five other monitoring operations and concluded: "It is conceivable that more information about these matters could be made public. We cannot ignore the possibility that this may extend to our actions during the Republican convention and the Newton trial."

Lawrence M. Baikin, chief counsel to the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, said that his staff had learned that the surveillance went further than Secretary Froehlke had testified to at the hearings.

But he added: "Our attempts to get the Defense Department to give us full information about it were never answered."

Mitchell Has Interview in Bugging Case

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (UPI).

John N. Mitchell, President Nixon's campaign manager at the time of the break-in at Democratic National Headquarters, said today that he had "no advance knowledge" of the alleged bugging at the party offices.

Emerging from a brief session with lawyers of the Democratic party, Mr. Mitchell told reporters that he was "in no way involved" in the affair.

Mr. Mitchell appeared at the offices of attorney Edward Bennett Williams, representing Democrats in a million-dollar damage suit against the Committee to Re-Elect President Nixon, to give sworn, secret testimony about what he knew about the incident. But new legal maneuvering cut short his appearance.

Mr. Mitchell told newsmen that the questioning "didn't get to the point" of his role in the incident before the meeting broke up. "But I can swear now that I had no advance knowledge," Mr. Mitchell said.

Formal Deposition

Mr. Mitchell had been scheduled to make a formal deposition in connection with the Democrats' suit. The Democrats also sued five men arrested on June 17 in their headquarters at the Watergate complex. Police said that they had electronic eavesdropping gear in their possession.

Mr. Mitchell's appearance was cut short because lawyers for the suspects announced filing of a motion in Federal court to block the taking of further depositions.

In response to newsmen's questions, Mr. Mitchell said that he also had "no knowledge" about how \$14,000 in checks intended for the Nixon campaign fund apparently wound up in the Florida bank account of one of the suspects, ex-CIA agent Bernard L. Barker.

"I was not connected with the Finance Committee for the election committee," Mr. Mitchell said. "I had nothing whatsoever to do with that side of it."

Mr. Mitchell said that he had no idea who was behind the break-in.

"If I did, I certainly wouldn't be stating it for the press because criminal proceedings are going on," he said.

Not in Writing

Classified memo went on: "Additional discussions d a desire not to record



'ome to
he flavor of
Marlboro



SCREENING THE SMALL FRY—Two Secret Service presidential bodyguards jump into the breach to prevent a little girl from approaching the President with a garland of flowers. Mr. Nixon, who had just stepped out of his helicopter as he arrived at the home of Clare Booth Luce in Honolulu for a reception, watched the incident with amusement and later went on to greet the little girl.

A Photo Processor Testifies On Filmed Democrats' Letters

By Walter Rugaber

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (UPI).—A photographic processor in Miami said yesterday that two men arrested June 17 in the break-in at Democratic party headquarters had asked him to develop pictures of party documents a week before the break-in occurred.

He said that the two men, Bernard L. Barker and Frank Sturgis, brought two rolls of 35-mm. film to his shop on June 10 and asked for a rush developing job.

The processor, Michael Richardson, 29, of Rich Photos, Inc., said each of 38 exposures showed letters, memoranda, and other documents, many of them from Lawrence P. O'Brien, then chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Most of the documents were being held in place for copying by hands wearing rubber gloves, Mr. Richardson said. The men arrested during the June 17 break-in wore rubber gloves and carried cameras.

Mr. Richardson's account would provide the closest link to date between the men captured in the Democratic offices on June 17 with one or more earlier raids that party officials have said they believe were made on the party's sixth-floor suite in the elegant Watergate complex here.

Third Man Reported

The account also suggests that there was a serious effort not only to rifle the Democratic files and read documents on the spot but also to retain copies that could be passed on to others.

Mr. Richardson said in a telephone interview yesterday that an unidentified third man had returned with Mr. Barker and Mr. Sturgis when they picked up the prints, and that he was eager to examine them.

The processor said that he had studied pictures of all five men arrested on June 17, and that the third man was none of them.

The two men came to his Miami shop at about noon on June 10, Mr. Richardson said, and it was explained to them that since the establishment was about to close there would be a \$40 charge for processing the film that day.

He said that Mr. Barker went to a telephone, placed a local call to an unidentified party and then told Mr. Richardson to go ahead with the job.

The work was completed at about 3 p.m., he said, and Mr. Barker, Mr. Sturgis and the unidentified third man came to the back door of the establishment to collect the negatives and 38 prints. A 10-by-7-inch print had been made from each shot.

With the \$40 surcharge and the regular fee, Mr. Richardson said, the men paid just under \$100 for the pictures. Florida authorities said that the processor had turned over a cash-register tape, recording such a transaction.

Mr. Richardson, in the interview, was unable to describe the documents with precision. He explained that the work had been done in a hurry.

"Basically, most of this was memos back and forth between

Claim They Had Flight Reservations

Bitter Americans Stranded in Spain

MADRID, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Scores of young American tourists face the prospect of camping out at Madrid airport for a week before they can get a flight home.

The tourists, mainly students, have tickets but no valid reservations according to spokesmen for Trans World Airlines. The result is a daily scramble to get spare places on outbound planes.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said: "The group appointed a representative who has been in touch with Vice-Consul John Bennett. We explained that in case of financial trouble we can contact their families in the United States for a speedy transfer of funds. And in the case of health problems we can put them in touch with Spanish authorities."

The spokesman admitted, however, that the embassy could be of only limited assistance to the youngsters, many of whom have already been stuck out at the airport sleeping on benches for four or five days.

Very Strictest Controls

"Chartering a plane for them or chartering them money directly is prohibited by law. Money can only be advanced in very special circumstances and then it's governed by the very strictest controls."

If there is a woman with heart trouble among them, we told them to agree among themselves that she should get the first available place," the spokesman said.

A spokesman for TWA said:

"Most of these people don't have valid tickets. They don't have reservations, so all we can do is get them onto flights on a standby basis. Most airlines have a reconfirmation rule and many of them did not bother to do this."

"This is an American holiday weekend because of Labor Day and school starts soon after, so there's this glut of people trying to get back. It's happening all over Europe."

But he recalled there were a number of "letters on a first-name basis between O'Brien and other parties... You know, they would sign off with just their first name, such as 'Ray.'"

He said that either Sen. Edward M. Kennedy or his brother, Robert F. Kennedy, was named in another document.

Another letter was to or from "Pat Harris or something like that," Mr. Richardson said. Patricia Roberts Harris, who chaired the Credentials Committee of the Democratic National Convention, has law offices in the Watergate complex.

A member of her firm, Fred Frank, Harris, Shriver and Kamerman, reported some time ago that on the night of May 15-16 the law offices appeared to have been entered. It was reported that nothing was removed from the suite.

Kathy Mehan, 21, of Seattle,

O'Brien Threatens to Desert Campaign, Calls for Shake-Up

(Continued from Page 1)

after the meeting, he said that he had no real intention of quitting.

Mr. Mankiewicz and Mr. Hart attempted to play down the troubles in the campaign, with Mr. Mankiewicz remarking that the meeting was devoted to "tightening things up" and that "now everyone is singing out of the same hymn." Mr. Hart said that there were "some problems of communication and coordination" that were in the process of being resolved.

But another participant in Wednesday night's meeting, who asked for anonymity, said that he agreed with Mr. O'Brien's criticism. What the campaign desperately needs, he said, is one man in charge with a big black whip."

"If you want an honest judgment," one middle-level official said, "we're living in unmitigated chaos. People are spending half their time plotting against other people in the campaign."

One well-placed source, asked for evidence of conflict, listed the following episodes:

• Mrs. Westwood, convinced that Mr. Hart's management of the field organization had been inadequate, tried and failed to strip him of that responsibility earlier this month. Mr. Hart survived when he went to Sen. McGovern and persuaded him that his retention was essential if the senator was not to lose the backing of the young people who aided in his nomination.

• No statewide co-ordinator could be found for California, so the state was split in two sections. The McGovern campaign there has become bogged down in state politics, especially the forthcoming

races for governor in 1974 and mayor of Los Angeles in 1973.

• Many of the young and inexperienced state co-ordinators have shown no inclination to work with traditional party leaders. In Connecticut, for example, an official of the International Association of Machinists was told that the campaign had no need for volunteers.

• Mr. Hart wanted to put the New York campaign into the hands of Howard Samuels, a candidate for governor in 1974. Joseph Grandison, who organized the McGovern victory in New Hampshire, had been scheduled to handle New York and felt that it was unwise to tie the campaign to Mr. Samuels. He quit and went home. Mr. Hart finally was persuaded to relent.

Mr. O'Brien offered no such detail, but he said that he had complained about "confused scheduling, candidates and other speakers" on different wavelengths and lack of input to the research on issues."

Late yesterday afternoon, Mr. Hart called staff members into his office for what one of them called a "scheduling summit conference." There were unconfirmed reports that a senior McGovern agent would be put aboard the plane of Sargent Shriver, the vice-presidential nominee, to improve co-operation.

Argentine Drug Haul

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 1 (AP).—Federal police made the biggest narcotics haul in Argentina's history, seizing 101 pounds of pure heroin with a value on the U.S. drug market estimated at \$45 million.

U.S. Will Induct 15,900 for Army By End of Year

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (UPI).—The Selective Service System today announced that about 15,900 men holding lottery numbers 85 and below will be drafted during the October-December period.

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird hopes to stop all inductions by the end of this year, six months ahead of President Nixon's formal goal for changing to an all-volunteer military force.

None of those being drafted are being sent to Vietnam unless they volunteer to serve there.

Fixing the final 1972 lottery ceiling at 85 assures almost three-fourths of the men who faced induction during 1972 that they will not be called this year, officials said.

Chinese Presides Council UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 1 (UPI).—Chinese Ambassador Huang Hua became president of the Security Council today. It was the first time a Peking envoy presided over the council since China's admission to the United Nations.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Saturday-Sunday, September 2-3, 1972 *

Oil Under the North Sea

Beneath one of the world's roughest seas, between Scotland and Scandinavia, major strikes are now beginning to be developed by oil men. The technology alone of this exploration deserves admiration, for the weather is ferocious and the ocean swells are heavy and constant. The latest find, announced three weeks ago by Shell and Esso, is 100 miles northeast of the Shetland Islands in water nearly 500 feet deep. But, as is usually the case in matters involving oil, even the technical achievement is not quite so interesting as the political implication of the new fields.

Although it is too early for precise estimates, it now looks as though the production from the British sector of the North Sea might come to 1.5 million barrels a day by 1980. That would approach half of Britain's requirements. One benefit is to reduce sharply the burden of foreign oil purchases on Britain's balance of payments. Another is to reduce Britain's dependence on the Middle East and the increasingly aggressive governments that control its massive oil reserves.

* * *

In a mountaintop resort near Beirut, five of the Persian Gulf states are currently carrying on negotiations with the oil companies that operate in their territories. The Gulf states want a share of ownership in the companies, starting at 20 percent now and rising in time to 51 percent. Since the threat of seizure hangs over the talks, the only real question is the formula for compensation. Painful though the situation is for

THE WASHINGTON POST.

It's All Greek

The public justifications given by the administration for its expanding military entanglements with the dismal Greek regime of Premier George Papadopoulos comprise an unconvincing series of contradictions, vagaries and ever-shifting rationalizations.

Secretary of State Rogers has announced that next week the first squadron of American warships, six destroyers with 1,000 crew members and dependents, will settle in its new home port of Athens-Plataea, under the agreement negotiated early this year. Among the explanations Mr. Rogers offered for this move was that it will "make it easier for the Sixth Fleet to maintain the high state of readiness essential to its role."

Now it may be nice to make things easier for people to do worthwhile things, but this is pale justification for a long-term military entrenchment in a controversial and unstable situation, one that involves spectacular U.S. identification with the Papadopoulos brand of authoritarianism. President Nixon's own explanation for American aid to Greece was even more transparent. In his July 27 news conference, he said, "without aid to Greece and aid to Turkey you have no viable policy to save Israel." A strange statement, since some months earlier, when the election campaign was more remote, administration spokesmen had carefully refrained from linking the Greek aid program to the security of Israel. Scarcely a week after the Presi-

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

An All-Volunteer U.S. Army

Despite the fears of liberal Americans that the poor, particularly blacks, will be tempted in by higher pay, thus emphasizing a distinction between those who have to fight for a living and those who do not, the Pentagon is obviously right to make the change. It will find the way difficult at first, probably more difficult than Britain did. The Americans have nothing comparable to Britain junior soldiers' establishments. Without them the British Army and certainly the Royal Navy could not keep going. But the improvement in efficiency after the process of professionalization is worth the initial agony. Even if they end up slightly short of their target, the efficiency bonus should more than compensate.

—From the Times (London).

Gen. Amin and the Asians

Gen. Amin, with savage determination, has driven an armored car through the UN Charter of Human Rights. That much-tattered document since its ratification in 1948 has been used almost exclusively on race issues against the so-called colonialist regimes of Africa. Can it be invoked against an infant African state, even one which is headed by a military dictator? The time

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

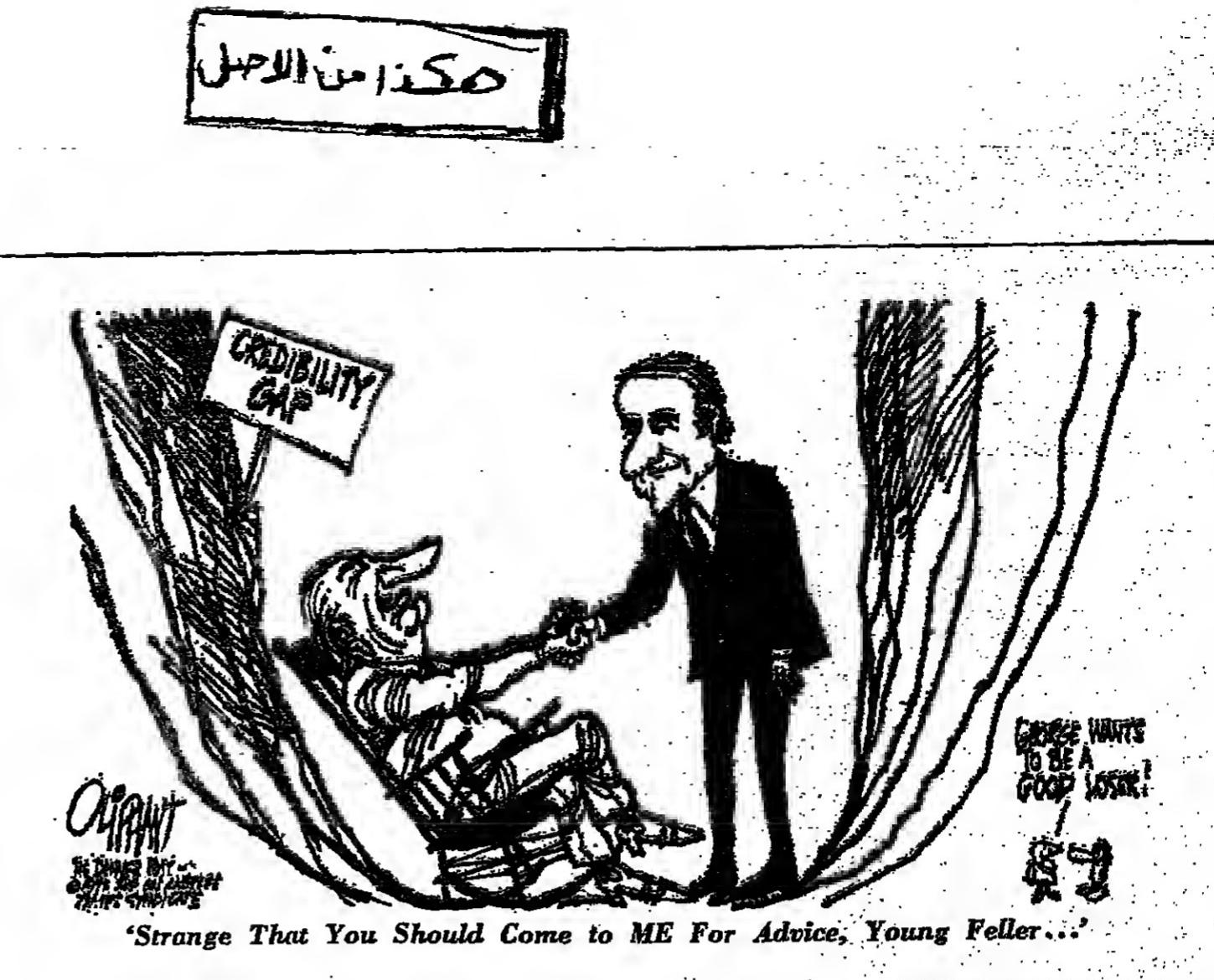
September 3, 1897

PARIS.—The political situation in New York offers Mr. Platt, the Republican "boss," the opportunity of securing for first Mayor of the greater city a good, non-partisan incumbent or of re-creating the control of its immense interests back into the hands of Tammany Hall. The Republicans cannot hope to win alone. They must choose between helping Tammany by nominating a third candidate, thus dividing the reform vote, or helping Tammany's opponents either by endorsing them or abstaining from a nomination.

Fifty Years Ago

September 2, 1922

NEW YORK.—The American team made a beautiful start in the Davis Cup matches against the Australians today when both Tilden and Johnston won their matches in straight sets. Tilden beat Patterson, 7-5, 10-8, 6-0, and Johnston defeated Anderson, who replaced Wood at the last minute, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3. Big Bill's win gives him the undisputed tennis championship of the world, because both he and the winner of Wimbledon had agreed that the winner of their match would be clearly entitled to claim the premiership of the world.



Four More Years, But of What?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The campaign debate on the economy and the war sound as if the two sides disagreed about almost everything, but if you look at the human side of these two great questions, the fact is that they agree on a great many disagreeable facts.

The administration is concentrating on what is right with America and the Democrats on what is wrong, but both sides agree that unemployment is running at almost 5 million, consumer prices have risen 18 points since the beginning of 1969; corporate profits after taxes in the 1969-72 period are down from the 1963-68 period; and about 1.5 million Americans have been added to what the Labor Department defines as the poverty sector in the last two years.

Nobody questions that the federal deficits for the fiscal years of 1970-73 will be over \$75 billion, which is more than the combined deficits of the 18 years of the Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson years; that manufacturing production is now just back to the level of mid-1969; that inflation is still running at 3 percent, and that the accumulated production gap below full employment is now about \$175 billion.

Politicians, of course, concentrate on trying to show that the election of their opponents would bring disaster to the republic, but from the point of view of the voters, the human consequences of past and present policies would seem a more relevant test of where the nation stands.

Different Emphasis

It is standard political practice for the Democrats to concentrate on a full-employment policy and higher taxes on capital, and for the Republicans to argue that these "soak-the-rich" policies would mean higher taxes and would stifle investment—"the engine that makes the economy go," as Secretary of the Treasury George Shultz remarked in the latest administration attack on McGovern's proposals.

But there is some danger here that the debates could wander away from the lives of the people into the abstractions of economists and the obscurities of politicians on both sides.

Much the same thing is happening to the debate on the war. The administration is concentrating on its strategy of withdrawal. The war is winding down, it says, the American casualties have almost vanished, and, on top of this, the suggestion is made that the war is not going to be hanging over the Nixon administration in its second term.

If human tragedy is to be measured solely in American terms, of course, there is much to support the administration's argument, but both sides have failed to achieve their objectives since the North Vietnamese invasion started last March 30. The war goes on, the peace talks are still in stalemate, and while fewer than 200 Americans have been killed in the big Communist offensive, the Pentagon estimates that 14,000 South Vietnamese have been killed in these last five months, 5,000 missing and 50,000 wounded.

Statistics on this war have been notoriously inaccurate, but again the Pentagon estimates that the enemy has lost about 70,000 killed, and the refugees driven from their homes since March run into the hundreds of thousands.

"Four more years" is not a bad Republican campaign slogan, but four more years of what? It is not very hard to score debating points off George McGovern's defense and economic policies, but at least he has now put on paper a clear statement of his war aims—and the killing—and a much clearer definition of his tax and full-employment policies.

Questions

The one thing he has done is to give first priority to the relief of those in the greatest distress, both at home and in Vietnam. You can argue with his policies, but the policies are there to be examined, which is more than can be said about the President's ambiguous peace and tax policies.

Arthur M. Okun, former chair-

man of President Johnson's Council of Economic Advisors, who has been helping McGovern tidy up his economic proposals, recently asked some fair questions about Nixon's "four more years."

"No previous incumbent administration has created as much uncertainty about what its policies would be like in a second term of office," he observed the other day.

"We have had diametrically opposed Nixon economic policies in every area. On wage-price controls, where would a second Nixon administration stand between total nonintervention and complete freeze?"

"On the job front, would we get the Nixon administration that promised to hold unemployment down when it was 3 1/2 percent or the one that dismissed 6 percent as the hole in the doughnut?"

"Well, it's still early to expect the President to answer all these questions, but they are legitimate questions. The administration is arguing that McGovern's social goals and the health of the nation's economy are in conflict, and that his end-the-war policy would endanger the security of the nation. These are fundamental issues that need to be debated, but surely with a sense of justice and pity for all the people concerned."

management, would the new Treasury team change the procedures that produced the worst record of fiscal estimates in our history?"

"Well, it's still early to expect the President to answer all these questions, but they are legitimate questions. The administration is arguing that McGovern's social goals and the health of the nation's economy are in conflict, and that his end-the-war policy would endanger the security of the nation. These are fundamental issues that need to be debated, but surely with a sense of justice and pity for all the people concerned."

"On taxes, where would the 1973 Nixon stand on the value-added tax? How would he honor his promise of property tax relief? What did the President have in mind in his Texas speech when he pointed to new unspecified tax preferences?"

"In the social areas, would a re-elected President Nixon start to work seriously to pass the family assistance plan? On fiscal

The Ethics of the Home

By Lewis F. Powell Jr.

WASHINGTON.—Today, we are being cut adrift from the type of humanizing authority which in the past shaped the character of our people. I am thinking not of governmental authority but rather the more personal forms we have known in the home, church, school and community. These personal authorities once gave direction to our lives; they were our reference points, the institutions and relationships which molded our characters.

We respected and grew to be with teachers, parents, neighbors, ministers and employers—each imparting their values to us. These relationships were something larger than ourselves but never so large as to be remote, impersonal or indifferent. We gained from them an inner strength, a sense of belonging as well as of responsibility to others.

This sense of belonging was portrayed nostalgically in the film "Fiddler on the Roof." Those who saw it will remember the village of Anatevka in the last faint traces of sunset on Sab-

bath eve. There was the picture of Tevye, the father, blessing his family, close together around their wooden dining room table. They sang what must have been ancient Hebrew hymns, transmitted from family to family through untold generations. The feeling of individual serenity in the most bond of family life was complete.

Sadly, this is not the portrait of contemporary American life. The refuge we once found in family and other community relationships is a fading concept. We are all familiar with the cause, though we may differ in evaluating their influence. The shape and style of our lives have been revolutionized by changes beyond our control: by advances of science and technology, by mass communications, mass transportation and the bewildering problems of an urbanized society. What ever the causes, many of the old ethics and values seem threatened by new ones.

We see manifestations of this unanchored individualism in the new moros of our time. We see it, for example, not merely in hostile attitudes toward existing institutions but in excessively tolerant views toward personal conduct, sexual morality, use of drugs, and disobedience of laws believed to be individualistic.

Even the concept of home is now widely questioned.

I do not pretend to know whether immorality today is more widespread than in some of the other more nobly boisterous ages of the past. It is certainly more visible and openly tolerated.

But whatever the facts may be, the greater concern must be with the impact upon the home. The relationships clustered around the home, between husband and wife and parents and children, are the most sacred of all human relationships.

I wonder if persistent and often destructive self-criticism is not a cause of the alienation of so many young people. It has become increasingly fashionable to question and attack the most basic elements of our society. It is said that religion is irrelevant, our democracy is a sham, the free enterprise system has failed, and that somehow America has become a wholly selfish, materialistic, racist society—with unscrupulous goals and warped priorities.

It is of course true that we have witnessed awful injustice in the past, as has every other country with significant racial diversity. But no one can fairly question the present national commitment to full equality and justice. Racial discrimination, by state action, is now prohibited by law and court decisions which protect civil rights and imperial democracy.

JOHN COLEMAN HOLMES, Paris.

Soviet Jews (Con't.)

I wish to refer to the letter (Aug. 28) of Karim G. Khourie concerning the ransom demanded by the Soviet authorities from Jews authorized to emigrate.

Mr. Khourie compares this draconian measure to the case of the villagers of Etzaim and Kifri in Israel. This comparison seems insane and for more than one reason. The inhabitants of these two villages have been removed from their homes by the government of their country out of considerations of national security.

Whether these considerations were founded or not one must admit that the villagers were removed just like any citizen might be in any democratic country for such reasons as the undertaking of road construction.

The Arab inhabitants were offered, as is usual full compensation, new housing and new lands. They were, and still are, free to move within or outside the country and free to organize public protests against the government decision.

I wonder what all this has to do with the deliberately anti-Semitic measure which the Soviet Union took contrary to all international agreements on human rights. Soviet communists are explicit: "World Jewry can pay—and please let it not forget to add the 40 rubles for Soviet exchange tax."

Mr. Khourie can be offered a more suitable comparison to the Soviet decision. Richmann's offer to exchange one million Soviet Jews against 10,000 trucks.

JOHN COLEMAN HOLMES, Paris.

Pentagon Snooping

One of the consequences of our continuing through the years to chop away at diminutive Vietnam is that the U.S. military establishment keeps growing bigger and stronger—at the expense of the citizens.

The Army intelligence com-

mand destroys a few snip flies in response to congressional protests. Fine—but selfless brats take it upon themselves to hide copies (not, pray, in a pumpkin?) against the day when civilians may again freely be spied upon. Anyone can see that such activities make a mockery of civil rights and imperial democracy.

JOHN COLEMAN HOLMES, Paris.

A Bull Feels On McG

By Joseph

NEW YORK.—When George McGovern up to speak here Street district the of the usual reason, v the miles weren't a

Several minutes technicians fiddled and McGovern so maybe they ought electronic specialists apparently working publicans in the reric headquarters gate complex. But out, that wasn't nec wait was worthwhile.

McGovern may ne Wall Street, but to the security and a long streak of own people. He they say when stcine, and put hin position for a fall

Two Th

The speech was c stress on two their heart of the Dr. and its friends. I am ambitious and gram for equity. Govem wants i through inheritan oil and gas, and investments to be footing as income rates and wages.

That's hard to f so as the serial increased revenue reform would brk for the social pro

Secondly, the grame are fixed context of a fav theme—full employmen favors using sources to create ally in the s services. Bigger and higher Soccments would go c can't work. He balance, the refl down instead of d as they have in

By concentrati themes senator subordin trivial proportio posals for a th come guarantee that proposal o decen burial.

What makes a turning point re move to the cen about relations & date and his McGovern team guided by a of has-been or lts. They we getting McGove papers when he and at cutting him apart from the primarie.

But putting a program re the country was They set the traditional Den denied him wit touchy subjects

Okun'

In formulating a stamp of Joe's economist who spearheaded for Kennedy Admin. In a similar promise that he Mills to be his Treasury.

Practically every figure who ends majority and republism has a departmental coune added to the coune single out only givin' radicl be himself, among the coune

To be sure, source of past to give McGove His vice versa, highest Galloway, E. M. G. kept a under, control going for him powerfully to Nixon's lead.

Right off w a not popular which show in McGovern also on such againg the dem Vietnam war country, together in ob but shallow. B the kind of ca is now in possi

INTERNATIONAL

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Editor, General Manager, Publisher, General Adver

Ces Rise, Traffic Piles Up Romans Face New Crises

By Paul Hofmann

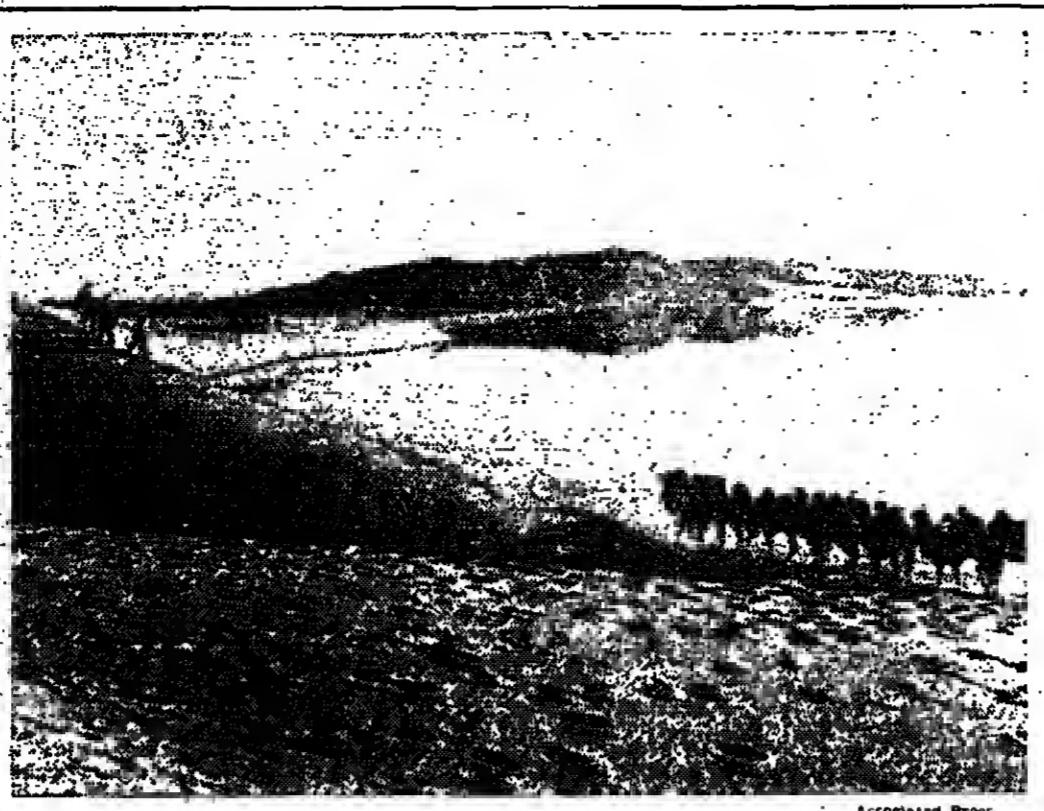
Sept. 1 (UPI).—A plaza 400 dollar last spring now 20. Suddenly there's a market in meat and vegetables. The unseasonable wealth is the traffic jams in Rome.

"Are the wives that find waiting for them as drift back from their vacations. It's the dolce vita," says a woman who keeps thronging almost as many of them as Americans. "From the moment the lights at Pinciano Air, notoriously one of the most decrepit and chaotic districts, by sullen faces emperors and vice versa, in the early local, that he fortunately understand enough, smiles remain, especially for young women,

the 'sweet life,' the genial atmosphere for some has been removed. The picturesque streets often look if not outright dirty, newspapers and magazines, then Italy, where the of the national capital ever been high, keep harping what they see as the bad, sluggishness and inefficiency of the Romans. But the in Milan and Turin can't let the residents of this wedged metropolis have to be angry about traffic, after a brief respite, most of the cars were out, is becoming increasingly to cope with. The clouds that are hitting Rome now day do not help.

first subway across Rome's is being built, at a small It will be 1975 before subways will run from the to the Piazza di Spagna e Vaticano. Meanwhile, the action work is slowing traffic and making many necessary.

People who return after a week's absence note with alarm Hondas and other Japanese bikes have multiplied. Italy importers usually have



Associated Press
OASIS—A reservoir built in the middle of a desert by the people of Minchin County provides water for thousands of acres of farmland in China's Kansu Province.

Sadat Skips Main Issues in Radio Speech

CAIRO, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat today paid tribute to the Libyan and Syrian people in a speech celebrating the first anniversary of the Federation of Arab Republics, of which he is the leader.

But his 30-minute speech over Cairo radio made no mention of the Middle East crisis or Egypt's relations with Russia following his decision in July to end the Soviet military presence in Egypt.

The only apparent reference to Moscow-Cairo relations came when Mr. Sadat said: "We will be friends of those who befriend us, but we will stick to our principles, and we shall adhere only to those who uphold righteousness."

Quiet Tone

Mr. Sadat's speech, which was carried simultaneously by Damascus and Tripoli radio, surprised observers here by its quiet tone.

The only reference to the confrontation with Israel came when he said: "We are facing a battle and we will never forget the rights of the people of Palestine." The speech also marked the third anniversary of the Libyan revolution and President Sadat paid particular praise to President Moamer Qadhafi and the Libyan leadership and people.

Egypt and Libya agreed to merge following meetings in Tobruk and Benghazi last month.

"Libya's revolutionary leaders and the people of Libya are the hope of the Arab world," he said.

Court Impressed

During the two-week trial, the Romanian nurse impressed the court with the strength of her love, which drove her to desperation.

Left Her Children

Lazarescu fled to West Germany from Romania in the summer of 1971. But she left her two children, Valeria, 7, and Marcel, 3.

In February, German friend her back to Romania along Rosi Bredjan, a six-year-old

Israel Willing to Soften Terms On Peace, Mrs. Meir Says

JERUSALEM, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Premier Golda Meir said tonight Israel is willing to soften its stance on a peace agreement with Cairo. She said the Soviet withdrawal from Egypt did not influence its willingness.

"We have a peace plan, but without maps. We cannot go to our neighbors and say we have maps and if you accept the maps there will be peace and if you do not there won't be peace. The neighbors will say this is an ultimatum."

"This is not the way. The way is to be flexible, to give in a little," Mrs. Meir said.

She said Israel was building new settlements in the occupied territories because of security reasons.

"Security requires it because not all the territories are going to be returned," Mrs. Meir said. She did not elaborate.

She said the Arab states from which Israel seized the land in the 1967 war "should not think that we are keeping the land on deposit for them."

"There is no law that says we have to keep it as a deposit," she said. "As long as there is no peace, we are standing armed in case hostilities will start somewhere. But, at the same time, we are doing things inside the occupied territories."

Twelve settlements have been established by Israel's pioneer fighting youth, Nahal, in occupied territory, the last of which was set up Aug. 24.

Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said last night Israel can come to terms with Egypt on a partial settlement based on reopening the canal. Foreign Minister Abba Eban predicted that Egypt and other Arab states will seriously consider peace talks next year if the U.S. Middle East policy does not change after the presidential elections in November.

In an interview marking the Jewish new year beginning next Friday, Mrs. Meir said Israel has a peace plan but one that does not contain new borderlines.

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But More Than 100 Violators Are Noted

'Cod War' Opens Without Incident

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

REYKJAVIK, Sept. 1.—The "cod war" between Iceland and trawlers from Britain and West Germany opened today with no shots reported, no boardings, and no incidents.

More than 100 British and West German trawlers reportedly violated the new 50-mile fishing limit which went into effect today. Fog, rain, and bad weather hampered Icelandic security forces, but coast guard cutters and spotter aircraft sighted some intruders during the day.

Fisheries Minister Ludvik Josefsson claimed the first victory in the struggle. The British trawlers were fishing in two groups for their own protection, he said, leaving other fishing areas clear. "That's already a victory," he said.

Iceland unilaterally extended its fishing limits from 12 to 50 miles, claiming the fish crop is endangered by overfishing and with it the sole basis for the island's economy. More than 80 percent of Iceland's exports are fish products, and the island has no other significant resources.

Ringing Speech

The move was challenged in the International Court at The Hague, which issued a one-year injunction. Iceland ignored it, and in a speech ringing with Churchillian overtones, Premier Olafur Johannesson called on his 200,000 people to unite for a long struggle.

The country has responded. Public buses all flew Icelandic flags here today, and citizens sported flag buttons in their lapels. The foreign flags usually flying alongside the Icelandic one in front of hotels and elsewhere were all taken down, leaving only the local banner.

All five Icelandic Coast Guard boats put to sea early today. Many of the British ships had painted out their identification numbers and names, but others openly flaunted them.

Col. Worden and his Apollo-15 crewmates, David R. Scott and James B. Irwin, were reprimanded by the space agency for smuggling about 400 stamp covers to the moon and back during their 1971 lunar landing mission. An investigation by the agency showed the trio planned to pocket \$7,000 apiece for the sale of a portion of the stamp covers.

The National Aeronautics and Space Agency later said the astronauts declined the money although 99 of the stamp covers were sold in Europe for about \$1,500 each.

Col. Scott earlier was transferred out of the astronaut corps and Col. Irwin has retired.

Asked if the involvement in the stamp cover scheme was the reason for Col. Worden's transfer, a space agency spokesman said, "That was one of the considerations, but this also is part of the planned phasedown of the astronaut office as a result of the declining number of space flights."

Shapira Will Return To Israeli Cabinet

JERUSALEM, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Jacob Shimshon Shapira, who resigned his post as Israeli minister of justice several months ago, announced Wednesday that he had agreed to return to the cabinet.

He said that he was resuming his post at the request of Premier Golda Meir. He resigned following a public outcry aroused by an investigation into irregularities in the operations of the government-owned Nefesh-Netz Oil Co.

escape for the time being they will be punished later."

By this he meant that when they put into an Icelandic port because of bad weather, illness on board, or the need to carry out repairs, they would be penalized.

© Los Angeles Times.

Trawler Forces Join

LONDON, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—British and West German fishing vessels joined forces today off the coast of Iceland to strengthen their opposition against Iceland's new 50-mile fishing limit.

Charles Hudson, president of the British Trawlers' Association, said the two nations were cooperating in resisting the Icelandic ban, which went into force at midnight.

He said 73 British trawlers were fishing in Icelandic waters and were being aided by several West German supply vessels as skipper reported strong surveillance by Icelandic patrol boats.

At the same time, British officials said any further Anglo-Icelandic talks on their fishing dispute could not begin before mid-October.

Japanese Open Talks in Peking

PEKING, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—The first Japanese government delegation to visit China since the Communists assumed power in 1949 began talks today with Chinese officials in preparation for the forthcoming visit here of Premier Kakuei Tanaka.

The meetings began this afternoon as President Nixon and Mr. Tanaka discussed relations between their countries and China in Honolulu.

There has been no mention of the Hawaii meeting in the Chinese press. But Peking government leaders are thought to be closely interested in the Honolulu conversations, which range over the spectrum of American-Japanese relations.

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VENICE FESTIVAL

Ken Russell's New Film:
Fellini, Mack Sennett

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

VENICE, Sept. 1 (IHT).—Judging from the warm welcome accorded Ken Russell's new film, "Savage Messiah," at the Venice festival last night, it is destined for commercial success.

One might have supposed that itself, who displayed a memorable sensitivity and a persuasive erotic sense in his dramatization of D. H. Lawrence's novel, "Women in Love," would have tapped these resources in bringing the erotic romance of the French sculptor Henri Gauthier and his oiled mistress, Sophie Brzeska, at against the scene of pre-1914 art and London to the screen. Such is not the case. The latest Russell film is in the later Rus-

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Scott Antony in "Savage Messiah."

one believe that Miss Tutin is Polish or that Mr. Antony is French, both evidently having been instructed to be as British as Charing Cross, but both are talented players even here amid the smoking rubble of the Ede biography.

Michael Bulgakov's "The Master and Margarita" is among the most powerful of post-revolutionary Russian novels, a book of profound depth and satirical brilliance. It is a study of the artist's soul under socialism and, though in its pages reality and fantasy mingle, it is obviously a battle and accusing autobiography. As is the case of all novels of the first order, it moves simultaneously on several planes. It would probably be impossible to capture it in its entirety in a screen script and many of its incidents challenge directorial ingenuity.

Take but one example: The incident in which the symbolic black cat, fare in paw, boards a Moscow streetcar. Just how would this be visualized without resorting to the animated cartoon?

The gifted Yugoslav director Alexander Petrov has eliminated this delightful sequence and many others in his adaptation, but he has caught in his film edition the sardonic spirit of the original and much of its curious fascination. His dramatization is uneven at times, lacking a unifying theatrical rhythm, but despite this, one is entranced by the strange, sinister narrative and the resurrection of literary Moscow in the 1920s. Mimsy Furman as Margarita is merely ornamental, but Ugo Tognazzi, tackling a serious role as the tormented writer, Alain Cuny as the diabolical magician who denounces dialectical materialism, and the Yugoslav actors recruited to enact the satanists and the death-dealing commissars—one can rarely differentiate between them, a sly touch—contribute to this rich feast of ironic comedy.

Volker Schlöndorff's "Strichfeuer" ("Straw Fire") is all for women's lib, but due to its uneasy engineering, it might be mistaken for propaganda of the opposition. Its heroine, one hopes, is not representative and its handling suggests a women's magazine rather than an endorsement of the feminine liberation movement.

The leading lady is quite a hopeless case. To declare her independence she divorces her husband and he is granted custody of their child. She then seeks a career, but appears to be unequipped for any job. She takes singing and tap-dancing lessons, but shows no aptitude for either art. She would like to be an interpreter, but cannot master Japanese. She obtains temporary employment as a furrier's model and then employment in an art gallery and finally gives up sod gets married again. When Nora walked out of her home in Ibsen's "Doll's House," her slamming of the door was heard around the world. Schlöndorff in his well-intended film merely pictures a nitwit making a series of scenes.

French Resort Lionizes Champion Yachtsman

By Hebe Dorsey

DEAUVILLE, France, Sept. 1. Within six years, he met Mr. Tabary, became good enough to go sailing with him and eventually resigned his teaching job and bought Pen Duick IV for \$34,000.

A compact young man with long sideburns, a gentle manner and a fierce profile, Mr. Colas calls himself "an ordinary guy. But once I hooked onto something, I stick it out." Although he looks quite good in a dinner jacket and red velvet bow tie, he said that "I feel better around my boat." But he submits to being honored by Deauville society with remarkable ease and poise.

"Yes, I cried like a child," Mr. Colas said, "when I realized I had won."

Designed by French sailor Eric Tabary, Pen Duick IV looks like a giant aluminum grasshopper. It is drawing hundreds of visitors and French cabinet ministers are taking turns sailing with Mr. Colas.

"It makes me very happy," Mr. Colas said, "because I have a passion for my boat and I am pleased to share her with other boat lovers."

French Prime Minister Pierre Messmer is at the top of the list. He is expected next week. Former minister Roger Frey was disappointed. Pen Duick IV could not take him out one day because of the low tide. But Mr. Frey caught up with Mr. Colas at a dinner at Count Michel d'Ornano's, Deauville's mayor. After Mr. Colas finished recounting his adventures, including being pursued by 150 sharks, Mr. Frey sang Russian songs and Teena Krauss, Mr. Colas' Tahitian fiancée, danced the tango.

A former French teacher at Sydney University, Mr. Colas, 28, got the sailing bug in Australia. It took Mr. Colas three years to get ready for the race. His most extensive race from La Réunion to France took four months and he covered three times the length of the 2,500 nautical miles transatlantic. His fiancée was along. Did she like the sea? "No," she said, "but I think she liked the captain."



Alain Colas and Teena Krauss in Deauville

Last weekend, Mr. Colas was landing his boat at Port-Deauville, a new yacht harbor built next to Deauville's famous wood plank promenade, known as Les Planches. The promoter, Claude Devidal, also built Saint-Raphael's yacht harbor and is a keen yachtsman himself.

2 Yacht Harbors. Port-Deauville, with two yacht harbors (and room for 1,250 craft) and a special yachting village including 550 marinas, hotel and shopping center, should give Deauville a whole new look.

It will also change the life of yachtsmen who have had problems getting in and out of Deauville because of the tide. The new harbor, which should be completed next August, is equipped with one of the most modern lock and sluice systems in Europe and will allow yachts to pass in and out at any time of day and night.

The British, who love Deauville, are happy. A t them, all yacht club p came over last weekend of Mr. Devidal and dec project "super."

Otherwise, Deauville the same—a bastion where dogs pay 20 francs to enter, and where life is led proposition for the routine is golf, polo and serene sunbathing cured lawn.

With Mayor d'Ornano also acquiring political flavor, French Minister Maurice Schoebe seen playing br Oman Sharif in the Hotel Royal and th Embassy just bought most beautiful villa, next door to the estate Boussac, textile and racing enthusiast, a weekend retreat for ionata.

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MARKET

Price History

oren Melikian
Sept. 15 (IHT).—For years Sotheby's has held an annual sale of art in Scotland on the site of Glenagles Hotel, 10 miles from Edinburgh, up, with its golf links more suggestive of serious business investment.

Until recently the end-of-August sales started with hunting Victorian silver and hideous bronzes, for example, in and out of horse which won the Cup back in the Victorian '60s.

Heartedness is gone, but they are taken and the easygoing nobby atmosphere of the Scottish gentry guests has given way to heavy-footed, tense that prevails at any auction. Some London used to come as an pleasant weekend, go now, with the definition of not missing outtant piece.

A Record

is why last Friday the 19th-century paint-battalion set a record: was the last bid for Taylor's "The Confederate Shenandoah Engaged in Action," signed and ins. It is true that the social story of the ship picture a value that

Detail from the picture of the ship Shenandoah which made £11,200 at auction.

has little to do with art. The ship was launched at Glasgow in August, 1863, and named Sea King. It was the first screw steamship built on the principle of iron frames and wooden planking. It had been built for the China trade and was to bring the first tea of the season back to England faster than any other ship. The ship never sailed on the tea missions but was diverted to service in war.

It was rigged as a full three-masted sailing ship and fitted at the same time with compound steam engine of 200 horsepower. It caught the eye of the Confederate States of America. The British government intervened and the ship was first chartered by the British Army to carry troops to the first Maori war. The Confederate government was not to be thwarted and by the time it returned to England a Lieutenant of the Confederate Navy was on board.

The ship left London, reportedly for a voyage to Bombay, arrived at a clandestine rendezvous in Madeira where it was loaded with ammunition and supplies, formally handed over to the Confederate government and renamed the Shenandoah with Lt. Waddell as its new commander. From then on its career was unparalleled in maritime history. In the first two months of its existence as a battleship, it took nine prizes, most of which were burned or scuttled. When a propeller shaft was damaged, it sailed for Melbourne and en route took the U.S. ship Delphine.

Chasing Whalers

By March, 1865, the Shenandoah was chasing U.S. whalers. It burned four off the Ascension Islands, two in the Bering Sea on June 21 and took more worth \$25,500 within 48 hours. On June 27, it captured 11 whalers in East Cape Bay. Within 11 hours, the Shenandoah had scuttled or destroyed enemy property to the value of \$47,000. Along the coast of California it

overhauled the British bark Barracuda. The ship's log reads: "Having received by the barque Barracuda the sad intelligence of the overthrow of the Confederate government, all attempts to destroy shipping or property of the United States will cease from this date."

The significant fact, from the art investor's viewpoint, is that this historical interest should be spectacularly translated into monetary terms at auction. A rather fine picture, also by George Naper, showing the screw steamer Columbia, made "only" \$3,200. Its lighting effect is pretty and "there is a fine study of the coastline in the background which the first picture lacks. The major difference is, however, that the story of the Columbia was not loaded with drama.

The two prices are nevertheless fantastically high. They are but extreme cases of the extraordinary rise of mid and late-19th-century academic painting which began around 1970. Sev-

eral of the prices obtained last Friday suggest that the trend will be more marked if anything in the next few months.

For example, a pretty Highland scene done with consummate skill but little originality, halfway between the classical landscapes of late 17th-century France and its more romantic re-interpretation by the 18th-century school, rose to £1,550. The signature of the comparatively obscure Margaret Nasmyth and date of 1836 were at the bottom.

Anne Nasmyth, working very much in the same vein 20 years later, did "An Alpine Lake Scene" in which she managed to reproduce almost exactly the same composition of the Highland scene. She signed and dated it in August, 1857.

Fresh and Winning

The result was a delightfully fresh and winning performance, with a band of good, young singers, two of whom were outstanding. The American soprano Lella Cubieri is tall, beautiful, moves with stately grace and sings sweetly and accurately. More than that, she has an evident feeling for words (even though the text was an unfortunate Italian translation of the superb Auden-Kallman libretto).

If the American tenor Frank Little, who sang Tom to ber Anne, is less easy in his movements, he is equally satisfying as a singer, with a true, appealing voice that should be ideal in Mozart and also Puccini.

The only professional singer in the cast was the baritone Claudio Desderi, the Nick Shadow, an artist of great sensitivity and intelligence, endowed with a warm, highly individual, lyric voice.

Reading of Score

Bartoletti's reading of the score was vigorous but supple, very "operatic" and engagingly straightforward. The orchestra of the Maggio Musicale Fiorentino played well for him. The participation of this orchestra and of the chorus from the Teatro Comunale in Florence is significant. This production was sponsored by the Florentines who will tour Tuscany with it early next year, giving the provinces a chance to hear Stravinsky's masterpiece and double cast of young singers a chance to perform and gain experience.

MUSIC

A Welcome Stravinsky Production

By William Weaver

SIENA, Italy (IHT).—Though it had its world premiere in Venice, Stravinsky's "The Rake's Progress" has never become popular with Italian theaters. After some performances at La Scala when the work was still brand new, it has been heard only in Turin, recently, and in Rome (imported by the Hamburg Company). So the choice of the Stravinsky opera, for inclusion in the current Settimane Senese, was unconventional and welcome. It was a particularly risky choice, because the performers were all students in the summer opera course at Siena's famous Accademia Chigiana.

Everything worked out perfectly, however, and the opening night was a gala and happy occasion. After painstaking auditions with Bruno Bartoletti, conductor, and Mario Salerno, the Accademia professor who then prepared the singers, the "Rake"

was cast.

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BUSINESS

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1972

FINANCE

Page 9

Rumors
ush to
DollarsBank Said
\$75 Million

Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Selling dollars in the Tokyo foreign market today amid speculation of another rise of the yen. Japanese central bank set an estimated \$700 million last month to have purchased million at the interest of \$0.10 yen. are stepping up the last export contracts now yesterday that small reserves are at a level of \$16.37 billion. earlier said. dollar rates declined. porters tried to take to prepare for an action of the yen, but few buyers.

revaluation speculation report from the wa agency Jiji Press U.S. Ambassador to the Ingersoll and Dept. Vice-Minister Kivo failed to solve U.S. problems before the meeting between President and Prime Minister in Hawaii.

another revaluation would become inevitable. Japan made drastic to the United States, liberalization of the electronic computers led circuits.

Japan could not agree demand for commitment surplus in trade United States would be below \$3 billion in the 1971 year and below \$2 in 1973 financial year.

Dollar—

AP-DJ.—The rate of exchange for the dollar on international exchanges:

Sept. 1, 1972

	Previous
9.2449	9.2443
43.95-96	43.95-94
45.32-35	45.32-35
1.20-21	1.20-21
2.8540-45	2.8539-44
26.92-94	26.92-92
4.815-82	4.815-82
5.00175-775	5.00040-55
1.00000-000	1.00000-00
4.20	4.20
161.30-40	161.20-30
85.47-58	85.47-48
2.210-10	2.210-10
1.7270-79	1.7270-78
3.7885-89	3.7885-89
501.10	501.10
H. Commercial	



W.I.B. Vogel



Richard A. Chinman

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

W.I.B. Vogel has been appointed managing director of Conoco Chemical Europe S.A., the Brussels-based petrochemicals affiliate of Conoco Inc. Mr. Vogel was previously marketing manager.

At Du Pont de Nemours International SA, Geneva, Richard A. Chinman has been named marketing director, Fibers-Europe. He succeeds Kenneth C. Bass who has returned to the U.S. parent company.

Thomas W. Harrington, managing director of Italian operations for Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., has been appointed chairman and managing director of Goodyear's British subsidiary, effective Sept. 16. He succeeds J.R. Purcell who

becomes regional director in charge of Asia and Africa for Goodyear International Corp.

Recent appointments to the board of the Hill Samuel Group Ltd. include: Hubert S. Aldrich, Juan De Liegekerke and Richard S. Voley. Mr. Aldrich has also been named chairman of Hill Samuel Inc.; Mr. De Liegekerke and Mr. Voley will become vice-chairman of Hill Samuel & Co. Ltd.

Borg-Warner Corp. has named John R. Walsh president of York-Europe, its newly-formed air conditioning and refrigeration operating unit in Brussels. Mr. Walsh was vice-president of the York International division.

Japan Need Not Curb Sales To Britain, Parley Agrees

TOKYO, Sept. 1 (AP-DJ).—Japanese and British electronics industry representatives agreed today not to take any immediate mandatory or voluntary steps to curb Japan's rapid increase of electronics exports, particularly of color television sets, to Britain, officials said.

The agreement was contained in a joint statement issued at the conclusion of a two-day meeting here to discuss problems faced by the Japanese and British electronics industries, they said.

On the British complaint that Japanese electronics exports to Britain have increased rapidly in recent years, the statement said

they "agreed that there exists no necessity for both countries to establish any immediate countermeasures against it."

They also agreed to meet again in London next spring.

Sources said the Japanese and British representatives agreed that the British market for televisions is growing and that British television makers are unlikely to be damaged by the inflow of Japanese sets.

A British spokesman said Japanese electronic home appliance exports to Britain also are not causing any trouble at the moment.

He said he believed it is not necessary for the matter to be taken up by the Anglo-Japanese government trade negotiations to be held in Tokyo next week.

The trade talks precede British Prime Minister Edward Heath's visit to Japan beginning Sept. 16.

U.K. Tariff Plans Studied by U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP-DJ).—The Commerce Department has completed a study of proposed British tariff changes on imports of industrial products from the United States, to take effect after Britain becomes a member of the Common Market next year.

For U.S. exports of machinery, some chemicals and most other industrial products to Britain, the import duties will be scaled down gradually, starting Jan. 1, 1974, U.S. officials said.

But for a few U.S. exports, such as certain types of photocopy apparatus, the British duties will go up to conform with the EEC external tariff duties.

The United States has sought, but not as yet received, assurances from the British government that it will "compensate" for the higher agricultural import levies.

Terms were not disclosed by Henry Hooker, president of Pasco, but trade sources estimated the transaction involved at least \$140 million. Bank financing has been arranged by Pasco, subject to approval of the Securities & Exchange Commission, it was stated.

The Sinclair Wyoming refinery included in the proposed purchase has a daily capacity of between 80,000 and 40,000 barrels.

A spokesman for Atlantic Richfield confirmed receipt of the offer, "which is being studied," he said. Last November the Justice Department rejected American Petrofina as a prospective buyer of the properties, then said to be valued at \$150 million.

Meanwhile Colorado Interstate Gas Co. lost in its efforts to assume control of the assets of the Pacific Northwest pipeline system of El Paso Natural Gas Co. because of a change in ownership, a court ruled this week. The court had chosen Colorado as the successful applicant to acquire Pacific Northwest last June. It said a change in command at the company had forced it to revoke the decision.

The Supreme Court had ordered El Paso to divest itself of the

Jobless Rate In U.S. Stays About Same

Increases by 0.1 Pct. During Latest Month

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (WPB).—The nation's unemployment rate remained essentially unchanged last month at 5.8 percent, the Labor Department reported today.

As has been the pattern now for about a year, the number of jobs in the private economy increased substantially over the month, but so did the number of people seeking them.

The unemployment level, which Sen. George McGovern has made a major issue in his presidential campaign, was 5.5 percent in both June and July. The published rate each month is based on a survey of 50,000 households and is subject to some statistical error; an increase or decline of only one-tenth of one percentage point in a month is not regarded as statistically significant.

The rate is the percentage of those surveyed each month who say they have sought work in the preceding four weeks but have been unable to find it.

The rate averaged 4.9 percent in 1970, and hovered around the recession level of 5.9 percent all of last year. The administration has said that the economy will recover fast enough this year to bring it down into "the neighborhood of 5 percent" by year's end.

Sen. McGovern has promised that his first administration will bring the economy up to full employment, which economists define as an unemployment rate of 4 percent or less.

The political impact of the unemployment rate is a source of much uncertainty and speculation.

There were 68.4 million Americans in the labor force in August, according to today's report, meaning that about 3.9 million jobs. There were 4.8 million jobless unemployed.

The number of unemployed on this unadjusted basis, actually declined about 340,000 for the month. Normally, however, it declines slightly faster as the summer influx of students leaves the labor force to return to school.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, unemployment was thus fractionally up. Employment, on the same basis, increased by 360,000.

Era Solomon, a member of President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisors, noted at a press conference that "more than all of the August rise" was among teenagers, "offsetting a fall in unemployment for adult men and women."

He added that "most of the re-

cent increase in teenage unemployment was among 16 and 17-year-olds and . . . part-time job-seekers."

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1972— Stocks and Sls.

High. Low. Div. In \$ 100s. First. High Low Last. Chgce

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172 134 DelSoln .40 8 15 15 15 15 -1

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American Stock Exchange Trading

1972 - Stocks and High/Low, Div. In \$										1972 - Stocks and High/Low, Div. In \$										1972 - Stocks and High/Low, Div. In \$											
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East German Woman Wins Javelin

Borsov Captures 100 Meters, Taylor of U.S. Takes 2d Place

By Jesse Abramson

MUNICH, Sept. 1 (UPI).—The crown of the world's fastest human passed today from the United States to a Ukrainian from Kiev, Valeri Borsov.

The first world-class Russian sprinter, the first Russian male to win an Olympic track title short of 5,000 meters, the 25-year-old Borsov climaxed an undefeated stretch of 2½ years by winning the 100 meters by one yard from Robert Taylor, of Houston, the only survivor of the ill-fated U.S. sprint trio.

Borsov, 5-foot-11 and 162 pounds, hasn't a share of the world record of 9.9 seconds as he has six Americans, including Eddie Hart and Ray Robinson of the two unfortunate shut out yesterday when they arrived too late by minutes for their quarter-final heats. But in head-to-head competition, Borsov proved to 80,000 enthusiasts watching the morning semifinals and another 80,000 in the afternoon that he was No. 1.

Class of Field

The United States had won the 100 in the last two Olympics, with

Bob Hayes at Tokyo and Jimmy Hines at Mexico, and had won seven of the last eight and 12 of the 16 Olympic 100 meters. But Borsov was the class today. He won all his heats in commanding fashion, in control from blocks to wire. He clocked 10.5 and 10.1 yesterday, 10.2 and 10.1 today, going against a mild breeze in the final which may have cost him some time. He threw up his arms in triumph in the last stride.

Taylor, a football wide receiver at Texas Southern who rose from obscurity to make the U.S. team, is a slow starter and it cost him the gold medal. He was closing on Borsov the last 20 yards, but not fast enough to threaten Borsov's clear margin.

Miller Is 3d

Taylor was timed in 10.2 for his silver medal a yard ahead of Jamaica's Lennox Miller, a University of Southern California graduate who was second in the event in 1968. Another Russian, Alexander Kornelyuk, was fourth.

"I've always had trouble starting," said Taylor, "yet this was my best start. He [Borsov] got out there and I just couldn't catch him. Yes, I was upset by what happened yesterday, but once I went to the mark I thought only of the race. I knew the other two guys were in the stands rooting for me. I haven't forgotten this incident at all."

U.S. 3d in Javelin

The only other final of the day went to East Germany's Ruth Fuchs, the world record-holder in the women's javelin throw, who produced an Olympic record toss of 63.88 meters (209 feet 7 inches) and beat her countrywoman Jacqueline Tiedt (62.61). Kathy Schmidt, an 18-year-old Long Beach (Calif.) City College freshman, took third with 59.94.

Miss Schmidt had damaged her elbow two years ago, but came out of retirement this year to become the U.S. record-holder. She gave the U.S. women their first medal in the javelin since Babe Didrikson won in 1932 and their first field-event medal since 1956.

Steeplechase Records

An Olympic record was shattered twice in qualifying trials when Finland's Tapio Kantanen raced the 3,000-meter steeplechase course in 8 minutes 24.8 seconds (swiping out Belgian Gaston Gourlant's 1964 mark of 8:30.8) and, two heats later, Kenya's Amos Biwott, the defending champion, sliced the record to 8:23.8. The 24-year-old Biwott, who had won in Mexico's high altitude in slow time, proved that altitude wasn't the reason he and his high-altitude Kenyans had won three golds in distance races four years ago.

Kenya's Kip Keino, who says the steeplechase is "for animals," also qualified for the final.

His main aim, however, is to repeat as gold medalist in the 1,500-meter run.

There was another mishap for the U.S. 800-meter men. Rick Wohlhuter of Notre Dame had tripped and fallen yesterday; today Kev Swanson of Manhattan, Kauai, the Pan-American champion, pulled a muscle at 200 meters in an 800 semifinal, fell to his knees off the track and walked disconsolately away clutching his groin. It left only cap-wearing Dave Wottle, the honeymooner from Canton, Ohio, to carry U.S. hopes in tomorrow's final.

Yesterday he admitted, "It was my fault—I gave the wrong time."

Wright understood the time 16:15 meant 6:15 p.m., instead of 4:15 p.m.

"He feels awful—he feels like cutting his throat," a friend confided.

Blames the Americans

Olympic press chief Hans Klein said, "I am afraid the Americans have only themselves to blame."

He pointed to the thick blue technical handbook issued to team officials which clearly states: "16:15, 100 meters, Second round."

This was the time of the heat in which world record holders

were eliminated with a badly gashed eyebrow.

Dobrokhov's fight against Svein Erik Paulsen of Norway was regarded as a mere formality. But the Russian lightweight sustained a bad cut over his left eye early in the first round. The ringside physician ordered the bout to be halted after only 51 seconds. The Russians had won their first 10 matches.

Although Busceme, who scored the 10th victory for the United States boxing team out of 11 bouts, was far ahead on all five score cards, the crowd of 3,000 whistled and jeered at the decision. Both Busceme and the Thais lefthanders.

"Maybe the crowd thought the Thais deserved the victory because of the knockout, but thank God they don't make the decisions," the 20-year-old university student from Beaumont, Texas, said.

Clean Knockdown

Busceme was caught by a right-left combination that sent him to the floor in the final round. "I slipped at the very moment he hit me. It was a clean knockout but the punch wasn't that hard," he said.

Busceme will fight next against European lightweight champion Jan Szczepanski of Poland.

In other lightweight action, the last division to get down to the final 16, Peter Hess of West Germany scored a minor upset when he decisively beat Enrique Arguello of Cuba, a Mexico silver-medalist.

Cuba picked up its fifth victory against one defeat by whipping Australia, 84-76, despite a 10-point lead by Richard Falbrosky, the individual high tournament senior with 106 points. Alejandro Arguello passed the world record, posting 111, 16 more than from the floor.

The day's biggest performance came from Masahiko Taniguchi of Japan, who despite 10 points as his team went down 38 points as his team went down.

Norway's Knudsen Triumphs Over Swiss in Cycle Pursuit

MUNICH, Sept. 1 (AP).—Knudsen, a 23-year-old Norwegian mechanic, won the Olympic cycling gold medal in the individual pursuit tonight by overwhelming former world champion Xaver Kurmann of Switzerland in the 4,000-meter final.

The Norwegian's time was 4:45.74 minutes, Kurmann was 4:49.74 minutes. Kurmann was

Olympic Scoreboard

BOWLING—At Munich, Hungary was a photo-finish eighth-card race and Holland natched two victories Friday in consolation "small finals," which were placed even though 12 teams participated. The women's platform competition with the final three dives to be contested Saturday night, Miss Duschekova has been awarded 100 percent, to 100.00 for the Swedish girl.

SWIMMING—At Munich, Michael Duschekova of Czechoslovakia, the defending Olympic champion, outraced Ulrika Knape of Sweden Friday to win the 100-meter backstroke for the United States, which had a 100-meter record in this series. The United States has never lost in Olympic basketball.

Alfredo Alvarez, Mexico, won the United States' second 100-meter final, while Aboukheit Shafayat, Egypt, was third.

Miss Knape, a 16-year-old Czechoslovakian, won the 100-meter backstroke, the women's 100-meter butterfly and the women's 100-meter freestyle.

GYMNASTICS—At Munich, the Dutch won three gold medals in the individual men's exercises. Russia got two golds a silver and a bronze and East Germany got the only medal in the six disciplines that escaped the Russians and Japanese—a gold from Klaus Koetsche.

In the horizontal bar, Japan won three gold medals, four silver and five bronze in the individual men's exercises. Russia got two golds a silver and a bronze and East Germany got the only medal in the six disciplines that escaped the Russians and Japanese—a gold from Klaus Koetsche.

In the horizontal bar, Japan's Mikio Fukuda did a double twist turn for the first time in competition in winning the gold. Other winners were Japan's Sawa Eto on the parallel bars, Viktor Klimenko of Russia on the long horse, Akinori Nakayama of Japan in the individual rings and Russia's Nikolai Andrianov in the individual floor exercises.

In the epee, four consolation, Britain won, in 8:32.89, in front of Bulgaria and Canada.

In the sabre, four consolation, Britain won, in 8:32.89, in front of Bulgaria and Canada.

Yes indeed,
Swissair flies to
78 destinations,
40 in Europe and
(you guessed it)
38 overseas.

SWISSAIR

Art Buchwald

What She Thinks

(Mr. Buchwald was so exhausted from the excitement of the Republican National Convention that the doctor advised him to take a rest. He has left behind some of his doctor's all-time favorites.)

WASHINGTON. It is regrettable that when the wife of a candidate for public office is interviewed, she can't say what is really on her mind. In order to be a good candidate's wife, she must show a stiff upper lip and stick with the standard cliches about her husband, her home and her children.

Now, for the first time, thanks to a new extrasensory perception process, I can reveal what is really going on in the mind of the wife of the candidate. Her thoughts are in italics:

"Mrs. Goodfellow, what is the most important role a wife must play in her husband's political career?"

"She must give him moral support when he is discouraged. She must be his ears and eyes when he isn't around, and she must be able to help him relax at the end of a hard day's campaigning."

"As well as keep him off the bottle and away from all the skirts who think he's God's gift to women."

"You have four children. Do you find they miss their father when he is not making speeches all the time?"

"I imagine they do. But Charlton's a wonderful parent and he always makes time for the children no matter how many political commitments he has."

"Would you believe he hasn't seen them since the Fourth of July?"

Italian Church Missing \$1.7 Million in Art

ROME. Sept. 1 (UPI)—Under the cover of a thunderstorm, thieves broke into a church near Rome and stole art works valued at one billion lire—\$1.7 million.

The theft of paintings, a 15th-century wooden figure of the Madonna and other art works, was discovered Wednesday by two priests at the Church of Menturella in Capranica Prenestina. They said the Madonna alone was valued at half a billion lire.



Buchwald

"Mrs. Goodfellow, do you find it tiring to be constantly in the limelight and always on your best behavior?"

"I love it. When we first got married, Charlton indicated he wanted to go into politics, and knew that although it would place me in the spotlight, our lives would be exciting, thrilling, and rewarding. I wouldn't change my life for anything."

"Except to be married to a plumber or somebody else with a respectable job."

"How do you manage to keep so beautifully dressed all the time?"

"I make do on Charlton's salary. You just have to know where the bargains are."

"If I weren't for the trust fund daddy left me, I'd be in rags right now."

"Mrs. Goodfellow, do you ever get any time alone with your husband?"

"Oh, yes. We steal many hours together and talk about the children and the funny things that have happened during the campaign and the intimate day-to-day happenings of our lives."

"The only other people present are his political campaign manager, his press man, his finance chairman, and 42 other volunteer workers."

"Mrs. Goodfellow, if your husband wins his race for office, will you change your living habits in any way?"

"Oh, no. I'm going to be the same person I was before."

"I'll just take more tranquilizers."

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